



1998 Washington State Population Survey

NOTES FOR DATA REVISION RELEASED JULY 23, 1999

Office of Financial Management
Forecasting
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THIS DOCUMENT explains changes made to the 1998 Washington State Population Survey (SPS) since the Data Revision released on January 7, 1999. These new changes are incorporated into the second revision of the SPS data released on July 23, 1999. The changes are grouped into five categories:

1. New Variables
2. Age Correction
3. Weight Adjustment
4. Imputation of Selected Variables
5. Miscellaneous Changes

The following is a detailed description of each of the changes.

1. New Variables

◆HHTYPE◆

Household Type. Households are grouped into the following four categories:

Family Households

1. Households in which the household head's spouse is present (husband-wife household).
2. Households in which some or all of the other members are related to the household head by blood or marriage; however, the household head either is not married or his/her spouse does not live in the same household.

Non-family Households

3. Households in which all other members are not related to the household head by blood or marriage.
4. Single-person households.

◆ADULTS18◆

Number of All Persons 18 and Older in the Household.

◆ADULTS19◆

Number of All Persons 19 and Older in the Household.

◆ADULTS21◆

Number of All Persons 21 and Older in the Household.

◆CHLDRN14◆

Number of All Persons 14 and Younger in the Household.

◆CHLDRN17◆

Number of All Persons 17 and Younger in the Household.

◆CHLDRN18◆

Number of All Persons 18 and Younger in the Household.

◆CHLDRN20◆

Number of All Persons 20 and Younger in the Household.

◆LFS◆

Current Labor Force Status of the Civilian Population 16 or Older. This variable contains three value categories:

1. Employed
2. Unemployed
3. Not in labor force

The unemployment rate can be calculated by dividing the "Unemployed" by the sum of "Employed" and "Unemployed."

◆LFS_I◆

Labor Force Status Imputation Flag. This variable indicates whether the value for the variable LFS is imputed. The value "1" means it is imputed and the value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆HHINCCAT◆

1997 Household Income Recode. It is a recode of the household income variable HHINC. The following categories are used for the household income recode:

1. \$0-\$4,999
2. \$5,000-\$14,999
3. \$15,000-\$24,999
4. \$25,000-\$34,999
5. \$35,000-\$49,999
6. \$50,000-\$74,999
7. \$75,000-\$99,999
8. \$100,000-\$149,000
9. \$150,000 and over.

◆FAMINCAT◆

1997 Family Income Recode. It is a recode of the family income variable FAMINC97. The following categories are used for the family income recode:

1. \$0-\$4,999
2. \$5,000-\$14,999
3. \$15,000-\$24,999
4. \$25,000-\$34,999
5. \$35,000-\$49,999
6. \$50,000-\$74,999
7. \$75,000-\$99,999
8. \$100,000-\$149,000
9. \$150,000 and over.

◆CNFAMINC◆

1997 Family Income (Census Family). The family income in CNFAMINC is the income for the family as defined in censuses. See Note 1 about the difference between the census-type family and the insurance-type family. This variable is a continuous variable.

◆CNFINCAT◆

1997 Family Income Recode (Census Family). This is a recode of the CNFAMINC. While CNFAMINC is a continuous variable, CNFINCAT has the following nine categories:

1. \$0-\$4,999
2. \$5,000-\$14,999
3. \$15,000-\$24,999
4. \$25,000-\$34,999
5. \$35,000-\$49,999
6. \$50,000-\$74,999
7. \$75,000-\$99,999
8. \$100,000-\$149,000
9. \$150,000 and over.

See Note 1 about the difference between census-type family and insurance-type family.

◆CFPOVLEV◆

1997 Family Poverty Level (Census Family). This variable contains the income of the census type family as a percent of the federal poverty level. It is a continuous variable. The thresholds (defined by the Bureau of the Census) are determined by the number of people, number of children, and age of the head of the family. See Note 1 about the difference between census-type family and insurance-type family.

◆CFPOVCAT◆

1997 Family Poverty Level Recode (Census Family). This is a recoded variable of CFPOVLEV. While CFPOVLEV is a continuous variable, CFPOVCAT contains the following five categories:

1. 0-99% of the federal poverty level (FPL)
2. 100-199% of the FPL
3. 200-299% of the FPL
4. 300-399% of the FPL
5. 400% of the FPL or higher

◆CENFAMID◆

Family Identification Number (Census Family). Each census-type family is assigned a unique family identification number.

◆CF_PNUM◆

Person Identification Number within Family (Census Family). Each person within a census-type family is assigned a unique person identification number. Only persons in census-type families are assigned census-family person identification numbers.

◆EMP_I◆

Imputation Flag of Employer or Union Provided Health Plan (INS_EMP). The value "1" means INS_EMP is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆MDCR_I◆

Imputation Flag of Medicare (INS_MDCR). The value "1" means INS_MDCR is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆OWN_I◆

Imputation Flag of Self-Purchased Health (INS_OWN). The value "1" means INS_OWN is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆MAA_I◆

Imputation Flag of Medicaid and Other MAA Programs (INS_MAA). The value "1" means INS_MAA is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆MIL_I◆

Imputation Flag of Military Health Plan (INS_MIL). The value "1" means INS_MIL is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆BHP_I◆

Imputation Flag of the Basic Health Plan (INS_BHP). The value "1" means INS_BPH is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆OUT_I◆

Imputation Flag of Health Plan Provided by Someone Outside the Household (INS_OUT). The value "1" means INS_OUT is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆OTH_I◆

Imputation Flag of Other Health Plans (INS_OTH). The value "1" means INS_OTH is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆Q7P10_I◆

Imputation Flag of Number of Months Covered by a Health Plan in 1997 (Q7P10). The value "1" means Q7P10 is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

◆Q7P11_I◆

Imputation Flag of Health Status (Q7P11). The value "1" means Q7P11 is imputed. The value "0" means it is not imputed.

2. Age Correction

A correction was made to the age variable (AGE). The earlier age variable was created by taking the difference between the birth date and the interview date and rounding the result to the last digit before the decimal point. The rounding function causes a person 5 years and 7 months old to be assigned "6" for his/her age, whereas a person 5 years and 5 months old to be assigned "5" for his/her age. The correction is made so that any one between 5 years and one month to 5 years and 11 months is considered 5 years old. Because the age variable was one of the control (input) variables in the post-stratification procedure that generated the weight, the post-stratification procedure was rerun to derive the appropriate weight.

3. Weight Adjustment

In addition to changes caused by age correction, the weight was adjusted to account for the undercount of children. The weight for children in previous releases of the SPS was smaller than the population figure. The undercount was due to an adjustment made during the weighting process. After the survey was post-stratified on region, sex, age, race/ethnicity, and sample type, an adjustment was made to adjust for the underrepresentation of single-person households.

While the adjustment of single-person households brought up the count of such households, it inadvertently reduced the weight for children. Since virtually all persons in single-person households were adults, the weight of adults was increased at the loss of children's weight.

In this release, the weight for single-person households was adjusted only among adults (19 and over).

4. Imputation of Selected Variables

The originally missing values in some variables are now replaced with imputed values using a technique called hierarchical sequential hot decking. The following is a list of affected variables:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. LFS | - | Labor Force Status |
| 2. INS_EMP | - | Employer/Union Provided Health Plan |
| 3. INS_MDCR | - | Medicare |
| 4. INS_OWN | - | Self-Purchased Health Plan |
| 5. INS_MAA | - | Medicaid and Other MAA Programs |

6. INS_MIL	-	Military Health Plan
7. INS_BHP	-	Basic Health Plan
8. INS_OUT	-	Health Plan Provided by Someone Outside the Household
9. INS_OTH	-	Other Health Plans
10. Q7P10	-	Number of Months Covered by a Health Plan in 1997
11. Q7P11	-	Health Status

5. Miscellaneous

a. Recode of New Race Questions

The "Other" category of the Q8P14 series variables (Q8P14A-Q8P14E) is eliminated by coding it into the following categories:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian
4. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
5. Asian

b. Upper Limit on Commute Time (Q8P4)

An upper limit is now set on the variable Q8P4 - Minutes Spent Commuting to Work or School. The upper limit is 200. Any value greater than 200 is now coded as 200.

c. Adjustment of Medicare Health Plan Status

According to the experience of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, all persons age 65 and older and who are enrolled in Medicaid are automatically treated as Medicare participants. Therefore, all the elderly in the SPS data who meet this criterion are now coded as Medicare participants.

d. Adjustment of Children's BHP and MAA Health Plan Statuses

All children (under 19) who are reported as BHP enrollees and whose family income is below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) are now coded as MAA program enrollees. MAA programs include Medicaid and other programs managed by the Medical Assistance Administration of Washington State's Department of Social and Health Services. This change is necessary because all children below 200 percent of FPL are eligible for the expanded coverage of Medicaid in Washington. Some of these children may have started enrolling in BHP with their parents. BHP would have switched these children to Medicaid and parents may not have noticed the change.

e. Adjustment of Military Health Plan Status

Two changes are made to the military health plan variable INS_MIL. If one's spouse is covered by a military health plan, he/she is now coded as covered by a military health plan. If one is under 21 (or 23 if not working but enrolled in school), not married, and his/her parent is covered by a military plan, then he/she is now also coded as covered by a military plan.

Note 1. Insurance-Type and Census-Type Families

There are two different concepts of family. The newly released 1998 SPS data use both family concepts. One is the insurance-type family and the other is the census-type family. The former refers to the definition of family commonly used by insurance companies for insurance purposes. The latter is a concept used by the Bureau of the Census. The insurance-type family consists of an adult, his/her married partner, and their children under 19 years old (under 24 years if enrolled in school full-time), if any. On the other hand, the census-type family includes all household members who are related to the household head either by blood or marriage. The census-type family is sometimes mistaken for the household which includes all members, related or not, living in a housing unit. While a census-family is always a household, a household may not necessarily be a census-type family. There are also single-person households, or households in which none of the other members is related to the household head by blood or marriage.